

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT
CHAZALON & CO.
MAKERS AND FRENCH PRESERVES IMPORTERS.
4, QUEEN'S ROAD.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

St. GEORGE'S BUILDING
DISS BROS.
Tailor

No. 13,445

號九月五年六零百九千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1906.

日六十月四年午丙

PRIME, \$3.00 Per Month

GERMAN BEER.
Large Stock on Hand of
AUGUSTINER BRAU
AND THE CELEBRATED
KULMBACHER BEER.
Per Case of 6 doz. pts. \$18.00.
Per Case of 4 doz. qts. \$18.00.
MAGEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.,
1815 3, DUNDRELL STREET.

Intimations.
DOCTOR WANTED.
To act as SURGEON on an Emigrant Steamer.
For particulars, apply to
G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent Messageries Maritimes Co.
Hongkong, May 6, 1906. 971

WANTED.
By a Lady, BOARD and RESIDENCE in KOWLOON.
British family, and Tennis Court preferred.
Apply to
"O. M."
Care of "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, April 24, 1906. 869

SITUATION WANTED.
YOUNG EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT. with good knowledge of Shipping, Insurance and Typewriting, having all mornings to spare, would be glad of engagement.
Apply to
"Z."
Care of "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, May 2, 1906. 913

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
DR SWAN HAS REMOVED from No. 7, Alexandra Buildings to 18, BANK BUILDING, 1st Floor, next to Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, May 3, 1906. 939

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 1/- per Share, Free of Tax, for Account of the twelve months ending last February, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company. Dividend No. 3 is payable immediately at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Russo-Chinese Bank at Tientsin and Shanghai.
SHERMAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 1, 1906. 916

"THE OTOPHONE."
A HOUSE TELEPHONE.
CAN be fitted to existing Electric Bells. No Extra fittings needed. As clear and distinct as an Ordinary Telephone.
Best Telephone for PRIVATE HOMES, HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, OFFICES, RESTAURANTS, etc., etc. Prices very moderate.
Can be inspected at the Office of the Sole Agents:
LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & CO.,
No. 2, PEDDER STREET.
Hongkong, February 5, 1906. 1380

"JANUS"
LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE CO.,
HAMBURG.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

ASSETS PER 31st DECEMBER, 1904.
Mks. 53,400,000—equal to £2,800,000.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed GENERAL AGENTS of the above Company for Hongkong and China, are prepared to accept LIFE and ANNUITY INSURANCES, as well as to issue ACCIDENT POLICIES at the most liberal terms ever offered in the East.
SIEMSEN & CO.,
49

THE POPULAR SCOTCH
"BLACK AND WHITE."

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS
By Appointment to
H.M. THE KING
AND
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
Supplied at all the Leading Clubs and Hotels, and to be obtained from All the Principal Stores.

WILLIAM MACLEOD, D.D.S.
ENGLISH DENTIST.
1, CAMERON ROAD, KOWLOON.
1st Floor, Kowloon Dispensary.
1906

Business Notices.
W. S. BAILEY & CO.
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS.
WORKS: KOWLOON BAY. OFFICES & STORES: No. 20, CONNAUGHT ROAD.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.
JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
Hongkong-Canton Line.
s.s. HONAM, 2,343 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.
s.s. POWAN, 2,333 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.
s.s. FATSHAN, 2,260 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.
s.s. HANKOW, 3,073 tons, Captain C. J. Lloyd.
s.s. KINSHAN, 1,995 tons, Captain J. J. Louisa.
Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8.30 a.m. (Sunday Excepted), 9 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. (Sundays Excepted).
Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8.30 a.m., 3 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. (Sunday excepted).
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

Hongkong-Macao Line.
s.s. HUNGSHAN, 1,998 tons, Captain G. F. Morrison, A.R.N.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 p.m., on Sundays at Noon, except when otherwise notified by Express.
Note:—During the Summer Months the time of leaving fluctuates to suit the tide at Macao. See Special Summer Timetable.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 a.m.
Canton-Macao Line.
s.s. LUNGSHAN, 219 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.
This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a.m., and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7.30 a.m.

Canton-Wuchow Line.
s.s. SAINAM, 588 tons, Captain J. Willer.
s.s. NANNING, 569 tons, Captain C. Butchart.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about five days. These vessels have Superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the:
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANAGER, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel.
Or of BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE.

PASSENGERS desiring to pass through SAN FRANCISCO are hereby informed that our RAILROAD CONNECTIONS and TERMINALS have suffered NO INJURY WHATSOEVER, from Earthquake or Fire.
We are prepared to handle all traffic with the same facility and despatch as in the past.
Passengers will be furnished accommodation on our steamers until the departure of Trains.
Every care and attention will be bestowed on the travelling public by the Officials of these Companies, affording an opportunity to witness the City of San Francisco in its present state.
S. SILVERSTONE, Agent.
Hongkong, May 8, 1906. 963

PELHAM HOUSE
PRIVATE HOTEL, CENTRALLY SITUATED.
THREE MINUTES' WALK FROM POST OFFICE.
SPECIAL TERMS FOR MONTHLY BOARDERS.
20, WYNDHAM STREET.
1834

CANADA ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.
THIS Company issues the most Liberal and Clear policy ever offered in East. DOUBLE BENEFITS for TRAVEL, ACCIDENTS, FEVER, TYPHOID and SMALL-POX Covered. Policies written HERE, in any Currency.
HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
GRANT AND LESLIE,
General Agents for China.
Hongkong, April 21, 1906.

CAMPBELL, MOORE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE CERTIFICATE for (3) THREE SHARES numbered 1141/1143 standing in the name of APOAR G. APOAR deceased having been declared LOST Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate be produced to the Company on or before the 11th May next a NEW CERTIFICATE will be ISSUED by the Company, and the old Certificate will thereafter be held Null and Void.
M. A. A. SOUZA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, April 11, 1906. 708

CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO., LIMITED.
JU T RECEIVED NEW
POWDER, PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, HAIR FRAMES, HAIR PINS, &c., &c., &c.
WILLIAM MACLEOD, D.D.S.
ENGLISH DENTIST.
1, CAMERON ROAD, KOWLOON.
1st Floor, Kowloon Dispensary.
1906

MEE CHEUNG,
HIGH-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER.
PANORAMIC VIEW OF
NOW ON SALE
PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH.
BRANCH: HONGKONG HOTEL CONNEXION.
Hongkong, April 24, 1906. 1597

Business Notices.
BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED
(SOLE AGENTS FOR BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON).
BELL'S ASBESTOS
THE MOST RELIABLE PACKING FOR MARINE ENGINES.
DAGGER MARK.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON.
LARGE STOCK OF PACKINGS, JOINTINGS, &c., ALWAYS IN HAND.
OFFICE:—6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
JUST RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT OF
SUMMER COSTUMES
IN MUSLIN, LINEN, COTTON, ETC.
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LATEST LONDON AND PARIS STYLES.
BLOUSES, UNDERSKIRTS, BOOTS and SHOES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.
UNRIVALLED FOR COMFORT AND COINAGE.
THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY.
MODERATE TERMS AND NO EXTRAS.
H. HAYNES, Manager

STAG HOTEL.
148, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED.
WELL FURNISHED AND AIRY BEDROOMS.
Monthly Boarders accommodated on very Moderate Terms.
For Particulars, apply to
THE MANAGER.
1905

CHAMPAGNES
FROM
CHARLES HEIDSIECK.
PURVEYOR TO HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD.
SIEMSEN & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.
Hongkong, March 2, 1906. 450

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER.
VISIBILITY.
SIMPLICITY.
DURABILITY.
UNRIVALLED FOR DUPLICATING.
WRITING IN SIGHT.
UNIVERSAL KEYBOARD.
GRANT & LESLIE,
GENERAL AGENTS
FOR HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.
Hongkong, April 21, 1906.

CARLTON HOUSE HOTELS,
No. 8 and 10, Ice House Road.
EXCELLENT FURNISHED ROOMS.
COMFORT OF RESIDENTS AND THE COINAGE A SPECIALTY.
FOR TERMS, APPLY TO
THE MANAGER.
804

GREGOR & CO.,
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
BURGUNDIES
FROM
BOUCHARD PERE & FILS,
BEAUNE, BURGUNDY.
AWARDS:
76 GOLD MEDALS & DIPLOMAS
AT VARIOUS EXHIBITIONS.
201

Business Notices.
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD
PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks of 375 lbs. net, \$4.75 per Cask, ex Factory.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net, \$2.80 per Bag, ex Factory.
Shewan, Tomes & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
2551

FAIRALL & CO.
ARE SHOWING
NEW SUMMER COSTUMES AND MATERIALS
IN LINEN, MUSLIN AND CAMBRIC, ETC.
NEWEST STYLES IN
TRIMMED HATS
NEW FLOWERS AND LACES.
HOTEL BALTIMORE (LATE HOTEL AMERICA)
3, WYNDHAM STREET.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Management. NICELY FURNISHED. AIRY ROOMS. EVERY COMFORT FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS. EXCELLENT COINAGE. Three minutes' walk from the Ferry Wharf. Terms Reasonable.
Apply to
THE MANAGER.
1151

DISINFECTANTS! DISINFECTANTS!
NOW IS THE TIME TO USE THEM.
NESTOR FLUID
CHEAP AND RELIABLE
In 1 Gallon and 5 Gallon Tins.
SOLE AGENTS:

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
REMINGTON
TYPEWRITERS
WITH ALL REQUISITES.
SIEMSEN & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Hongkong, March 2, 1906. 449

LEE LOONG & CO.,
FURNITURE STORE
No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(NEXT DOOR TO H. PRIOS & Co.)
ALL Kinds of FURNITURE, CARVED, CANTON, BLACKWOOD, CROCKERY and GLASS
WASH KITCHEN UTENSILS, ETC., ETC.
AT MODERATE PRICES.
178

W. BREWER & CO.
33 and 35, QUEEN'S ROAD.
NEW NOVELS BY ENGLISH MAIL.
That Preposterous Will, by L. G. Moberley \$1.75
The Race of Life, by Guy Boothby 1.75
The Interpreters, by Byrde 1.75
The Scho's Daughter, by B. Harnden 1.75
The Path of the Pioneer, by D. Wyllarde 1.75
Brownjohns, by M. Dearmer 1.75
The Lapse of Vivien Lady, by C. Marriot 1.75
Prince Charles, by B. Delannoy 1.75
Pease's Cyclopaedia50
Phil Conway, by Gunter40
Hazzell's Guide to the New House of Commons40
Jiu Jitsu80

SCOTCH WHISKIES.
Per Dozen
EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST LIQUEUR \$14.50
V. O. S. (OLD MATURED) \$18.50
FERRINTOSH (GREAT AGE, VERY FINE) \$22.00
Telephone No. 76.
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
16, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Intimations

ELECTRICAL WAVE TOWARD
OFF COLLISIONS AT SEA.

A device, which the inventor names the "telemobiloscope," for preventing collisions at sea, has recently been invented and patented by Christian Hülsmeyer, an engineer of Düsseldorf, Germany. The apparatus utilizes Hertzian waves, such as are used in wireless telegraphy, and it can be installed on railway trains as well as on ships. As described in *The Technical World* (Chicago, April) it combines a sending and a receiving apparatus. The electric waves, striking a distant metallic object—such as a ship—are reflected back to the receiver, there operating to signal the approach of said object, as well as to indicate, by special mechanism, its direction and distance. Says the writer:

"As ships are subject to collision, and the range of the receiver is limited, the apparatus is suspended after the manner of a ship's compass, thus maintaining a practically constant position in relation to the horizon. In the hollow hemisphere is an induction coil operating the sender, and deriving its primary current from some source of energy (storage battery or dynamo) on the vessel. The high-tension secondary current passes through collector rings and sliding brushes to the oscillator. The waves issuing from the latter are projected with a given inclination from the projection-box and the concave mirror placed inside. Suspended in front of a concave screen are the antenna, or receiving wires, which pick up the reflected waves. These may be located in any part of the rigging, but must be well insulated from the sending apparatus. The antenna are connected with a coherent of the type common in wireless installations, which serves to operate the audible or visible signal."

"The apparatus is made to rotate intermittently by means of driving gear around the wheel. In this way the waves given off by the oscillator search, as it were, a greater or less range round the observing station, for metallic objects susceptible of reflecting the waves and thus actuating the coherent. As the concave screen follows the rotation, its position serves to indicate the direction from which come the reflected waves, and thus the direction in which the distant object lies."

"The complete apparatus includes a special device-furnishing data—based on the inclination of the vertical axis of the system to the plane of the horizon—from which the distance of the reflecting object is known."

Tests conducted by the Dutch Government in the harbor of Rotterdam are said to have demonstrated the efficiency of the invention. The reflection is accurate up to a distance of nearly two miles, with antenna a little over 16 feet long, suspended from a bamboo rod. The inventor hopes to extend the range to nearly twenty miles.

Hotels.

KING EDWARD
HOTEL.A HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE
HOTEL.

Ladies' Attentive Tea Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted.
Electric Fans (if required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each Floor.
Table D'Hôte at Separate Tables.
TELEPHONE ADDRESS:
"VICTORIA," Hongkong.
For terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.

THE BEST BILLIARD TABLES
IN THE COLONY ARE AT

THE KOWLOON HOTEL,

CABLE ADDRESS "CHEER"
KOWLOON.

A High-class Tourist's Hotel under American Management. First-class Outside, Beautiful Garden.
MONTAGUE CHAMBERLAIN, Proprietor and Manager.

VICTORIA HOTEL

SHAMKUN, CANTON.

On the British Consulate.

MACAO HOTEL

MACAO, CHINA.

In the Centre of Peking Grand.

BOTH Hotels under Experienced European Management.

Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents and Tourists.

Wm. FARMER, Proprietor.

Wm. FARMER, Proprietor.

Wm. FARMER, Proprietor.

Wm. FARMER, Proprietor.

Wm. FARMER, Proprietor.

Wm. FARMER, Proprietor.

Wm. FARMER, Proprietor.

Wm. FARMER, Proprietor.

Wm. FARMER, Proprietor.

Wm. FARMER, Proprietor.

Wm. FARMER, Proprietor.

Wm. FARMER, Proprietor.

Wm. FARMER, Proprietor.

Wm. FARMER, Proprietor.

Wm. FARMER, Proprietor.

Wm. FARMER, Proprietor.

Wm. FARMER, Proprietor.

Wm. FARMER, Proprietor.

MIYAKO HOTEL,
KYOTO, JAPAN.

A NEW AND STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

HARRIS-KEENEY CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-GRADE FIBRE, RATTAN AND HARDWOOD FURNITURE AND NOVELTIES.

NO BAMBOO FRAMES IN OUR CHAIRS.

Some NOVELTIES IN LEATHER ORNATE WORK AND BURNED LEATHER PILLOWS, ETC., JUST ARRIVED.

Showrooms—No. 2, Pedder St.; Factory—1 to 13, Shaukiwan Rd., 3211.

N. LAZARUS

OPTICIAN.

EIGHT TESTED FREE.

LENSES GRIND.

REPAIRS A SPECIALTY.

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

1797

No. 5, PEDDER STREET
(UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL).

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell for Account of the Consignor, at his Sales Rooms, No. 2, Zeeland Street:

THURSDAY,

the 10th May 1906, at 2.30 p.m.,
3 VALUABLE STAMP COLLECTIONS, also
a Few Hundred Sets of Stamps.
Terms—As usual.
F. KIENE,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 4, 1906. 944

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Miss CALDWELL, to Sell by Public Auction,

FRIDAY and SATURDAY,

the 11th and 12th May 1906, commencing each day at 2 p.m. sharp, within her Residence, DE VOS VILLAS,
The Peak,
The Whole of HER
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE
Therein Contained.

Comprising—
Double and Single Iron Bedsteads with Wire and Rattan Mattresses; TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with Glass, OVER-
MANTLES, MARBLE TOP WARDROBES, TEAK-
WOOD EXTENSIVE DRESSING TABLES and
CHAIRS, DRESSING WAGONS, E.P. GLASS
and CROCKERY WARE, PICTURES, CARPETS,
and Rugs, BRASS VASES and ORNAMENTS,
2 SINGER'S THERAPEUTIC SEWING MACHINES,
Cooking Stove and Utensils, &c., &c.

A Large Quantity of Plants in Pots.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 5, 1906. 953

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

FRIDAY,

the 11th May 1906, at 2.30 p.m.,
A Quantity of FURNITURE, Comprising
OVERMANTLES, WARDROBES (bevelled glass),
DRESSING TABLES, WARDROBES, BED-
STEADS, IRON BOXES, CARPETS, FLOOR
CHAIRS, SITTING-ROOM SUITE, TABLES,
SHANGHAI TEA, ORNATE DESKS, COFFEE
PRESS, and Miscellaneous Goods.
Terms—As usual.
F. KIENE,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 7, 1906. 952

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

SATURDAY,

the 12th May 1906, at 2.30 p.m., for Account
of the Consignor, at the Residence, No. 2,
Antrim Villa, Des Voeux Road,
A Quantity of VALUABLE FURNITURE,
CARPETS, Rugs (Large and Small), Pic-
tures, ENGRAVINGS, FLOOR GLASSWARE,
&c., &c.
Also
A VICTOR GRAMAPHONE, in Perfect
Condition.
Terms—As usual.
On View from Friday, 11th May.
F. KIENE,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 3, 1906. 953

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

THURSDAY,

the 14th June 1906, at 11 a.m., at the
HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF
AND GODOWN COMPANY'S Premises,
Kowloon—
COMPLETE "CEMENT" FACTORY,
originally intended to be put up by
the Kwantung Cement Factory, but
landed in Hongkong on account of the
Russo-Japanese War, will be
sold, by order of the proprietor, Mr.
Citizen Anstey Charniewich
Tajikow, of Singapore.
The Plant of this Cement Factory, which
has been fitted out with the latest technical
inventions for manufacturing cement, by
the dry system, consists among others of—
Locomotives ... (Wolff, Magdeburg),
MILLING MACHINES (Smith, Copenhagen),
COOLING INSTALLATIONS (L. & F. Faber),
ELECTRIC MOTORS ... (Allg. Elec. Comp.),
Towers, &c., &c. (Orstein & Koppel),
&c., &c.
All in all the whole plant is very nearly
the same as the Factory Kilschorsdorf, near
Malmo, in Sweden.
Specifications of the Machines and Access-
ories as well as any further information
may be obtained from
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Hamburg & Hongkong, and
LAWYER BUNOFF,
in St. Petersburg.
Wanted to know
A Lino, Hans No. 5,
as well as from the Auctioneers, Messrs.
HUGHES & HOUGH.

Hongkong, May 1, 1906. 907

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

THURSDAY,

the 14th June 1906, at 11 a.m., at the
HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF
AND GODOWN COMPANY'S Premises,
Kowloon—
COMPLETE "CEMENT" FACTORY,
originally intended to be put up by
the Kwantung Cement Factory, but
landed in Hongkong on account of the
Russo-Japanese War, will be
sold, by order of the proprietor, Mr.
Citizen Anstey Charniewich
Tajikow, of Singapore.
The Plant of this Cement Factory, which
has been fitted out with the latest technical
inventions for manufacturing cement, by
the dry system, consists among others of—
Locomotives ... (Wolff, Magdeburg),
MILLING MACHINES (Smith, Copenhagen),
COOLING INSTALLATIONS (L. & F. Faber),
ELECTRIC MOTORS ... (Allg. Elec. Comp.),
Towers, &c., &c. (Orstein & Koppel),
&c., &c.
All in all the whole plant is very nearly
the same as the Factory Kilschorsdorf, near
Malmo, in Sweden.
Specifications of the Machines and Access-
ories as well as any further information
may be obtained from
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Hamburg & Hongkong, and
LAWYER BUNOFF,
in St. Petersburg.
Wanted to know
A Lino, Hans No. 5,
as well as from the Auctioneers, Messrs.
HUGHES & HOUGH.

Hongkong, May 1, 1906. 907

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

THURSDAY,

the 14th June 1906, at 11 a.m., at the
HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF
AND GODOWN COMPANY'S Premises,
Kowloon—
COMPLETE "CEMENT" FACTORY,
originally intended to be put up by
the Kwantung Cement Factory, but
landed in Hongkong on account of the
Russo-Japanese War, will be
sold, by order of the proprietor, Mr.
Citizen Anstey Charniewich
Tajikow, of Singapore.
The Plant of this Cement Factory, which
has been fitted out with the latest technical
inventions for manufacturing cement, by
the dry system, consists among others of—
Locomotives ... (Wolff, Magdeburg),
MILLING MACHINES (Smith, Copenhagen),
COOLING INSTALLATIONS (L. & F. Faber),
ELECTRIC MOTORS ... (Allg. Elec. Comp.),
Towers, &c., &c. (Orstein & Koppel),
&c., &c.
All in all the whole plant is very nearly
the same as the Factory Kilschorsdorf, near
Malmo, in Sweden.
Specifications of the Machines and Access-
ories as well as any further information
may be obtained from
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Hamburg & Hongkong, and
LAWYER BUNOFF,
in St. Petersburg.
Wanted to know
A Lino, Hans No. 5,
as well as from the Auctioneers, Messrs.
HUGHES & HOUGH.

Hongkong, May 1, 1906. 907

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

THURSDAY,

the 14th June 1906, at 11 a.m., at the
HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF
AND GODOWN COMPANY'S Premises,
Kowloon—
COMPLETE "CEMENT" FACTORY,
originally intended to be put up by
the Kwantung Cement Factory, but
landed in Hongkong on account of the
Russo-Japanese War, will be
sold, by order of the proprietor, Mr.
Citizen Anstey Charniewich
Tajikow, of Singapore.
The Plant of this Cement Factory, which
has been fitted out with the latest technical
inventions for manufacturing cement, by
the dry system, consists among others of—
Locomotives ... (Wolff, Magdeburg),
MILLING MACHINES (Smith, Copenhagen),
COOLING INSTALLATIONS (L. & F. Faber),
ELECTRIC MOTORS ... (Allg. Elec. Comp.),
Towers, &c., &c. (Orstein & Koppel),
&c., &c.
All in all the whole plant is very nearly
the same as the Factory Kilschorsdorf, near
Malmo, in Sweden.
Specifications of the Machines and Access-
ories as well as any further information
may be obtained from
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Hamburg & Hongkong, and
LAWYER BUNOFF,
in St. Petersburg.
Wanted to know
A Lino, Hans No. 5,
as well as from the Auctioneers, Messrs.
HUGHES & HOUGH.

Hongkong, May 1, 1906. 907

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

THURSDAY,

the 14th June 1906, at 11 a.m., at the
HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF
AND GODOWN COMPANY'S Premises,
Kowloon—
COMPLETE "CEMENT" FACTORY,
originally intended to be put up by
the Kwantung Cement Factory, but
landed in Hongkong on account of the
Russo-Japanese War, will be
sold, by order of the proprietor, Mr.
Citizen Anstey Charniewich
Tajikow, of Singapore.
The Plant of this Cement Factory, which
has been fitted out with the latest technical
inventions for manufacturing cement, by
the dry system, consists among others of—
Locomotives ... (Wolff, Magdeburg),
MILLING MACHINES (Smith, Copenhagen),
COOLING INSTALLATIONS (L. & F. Faber),
ELECTRIC MOTORS ... (Allg. Elec. Comp.),
Towers, &c., &c. (Orstein & Koppel),
&c., &c.
All in all the whole plant is very nearly
the same as the Factory Kilschorsdorf, near
Malmo, in Sweden.
Specifications of the Machines and Access-
ories as well as any further information
may be obtained from
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Hamburg & Hongkong, and
LAWYER BUNOFF,
in St. Petersburg.
Wanted to know
A Lino, Hans No. 5,
as well as from the Auctioneers, Messrs.
HUGHES & HOUGH.

Hongkong, May 1, 1906. 907

Banks.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-
MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).

ESTABLISHED 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND FL. 5,000,000 (£417,000).

HEAD OFFICE IN AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENT—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang,
Shanghai, Raogoon, Samarang, Surabaya,
Cheribon, Royal, Poonoon, Paterson,
Tijlajon, Padang, Medan (Deli), Pagar-
bang, Kota-Radia, (Aden) Telok-Benawa,
(Acheen) Bandjerma.Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay,
Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta,
Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy,
Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,
New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.LONDON BRANCH—The Union of
London and Smith's Bank, Limited.The Bank buys and sells and receives for
collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters
of credit on its Branches and correspond-
ents in the East, on the Continent in Great
Britain, America, and Australia, and trans-
acts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per Annum on
daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per Annum.

Do. 6 months 4% Do.

Do. 3 months 3% Do.

L. ENGEL, Agent.

Hongkong, February 23, 1906. 416

Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£280,475.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£202,625.

CAPITAL RESERVE FUND—£12,750.

RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account
at the Rate of 2% per annum on the Daily
Balances.On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4% per
annum.

" " " " " 6 " " 4% " "

" " " " " 3 " " 3% " "

G. O. MOXON,
Managing Director.

Hongkong, April 13, 1906. 952

Banks.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account
at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily
Balances.On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4% per
annum.

" " " " " 6 " " 4% " "

" " " " " 3 " " 3% " "

T. P. COCHRANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, April 21, 1906. 42

Banks.

THE MERCHANT BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£1,500,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,250,000.

PAID UP—£1,250,000.

RESERVE FUND—£138,000.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

DRINK - - -

THE ONLY GENUINE

'TANSAN'

WHICH BEARS THE NAME OF
J. CLIFFORD-WILKINSON.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS
IMITATIONS
which are unpalatable and sometimes
dangerous.

Per Case of 48 Pints \$8.50
Per Dozen Pints \$1.70
Per Case of 100 Splits \$8.00
Per Dozen Splits \$1.10

TANSAN

GINGER ALE,

Experts Testify That
TANSAN MAKES THE MOST
WHOLE SOME AND
PALATABLE
GINGER ALE
IN THE WORLD.

PER CASE 48 PINTS \$7.75
PER DOZEN PINTS 1.95
PER CASE 50 SPLITS 6.25
PER DOZEN SPLITS 1.50

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
SOLE AGENTS:
H. PRICE & CO.,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

WM. POWELL,

LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.
NOW SHOWING.

Newest Silk and Muslin

Blouses

Pretty
and
Inexpensive.

A Large Selection of

Sunshades

\$2.75 to \$25.00
each.

Inspection Invited.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,
HONGKONG.

The SAVOY,

LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN'S

SUMMER

UNDERWEAR

Lesle Thread \$1.80
White India Gauze 1.10
Novi Silk 5.75
Silk Lace Net 2.50
Silket Lace Net 1.50
Sporting Vests 1.45
Socks, from85

THE SAVOY, Ltd.
QUEEN'S ROAD.

TO SMOKERS.

IT is a well-known fact, admitted by the
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE MANU-
FACTURERS themselves, that Cigarettes
imported from Egypt are made from
TURKISH TOBACCO, which is subject
to a heavy Import Duty in Egypt. Hong-
kong being a Free Port tobacco can be
imported free of duty.

Two Good Reasons why it is advan-
tagous to Smoke
my Cigarettes.

1.—Cheapness of my Cigarettes compared
to imported cigarettes, owing to tobacco
being admitted duty-free into Hongkong,
and that you are buying direct from the
Manufacturer, doing away with middlemen's
profits.

2.—Freshness of my Cigarettes, as they
are made daily for each day's consumption,
which makes it impossible to have an old
stock of Cigarettes, as is very likely with
imported Cigarettes.

The following is a list of my Cigarettes
made from the Best Turkish Tobacco at
from 40% to 50% cheaper than imported
cigarettes of equal quality.

	NAME	SIZE	AMOUNT IN BOX	PRICE PER 100
Extra quality	Great Britain...largest		50	\$4.50
	Venus.....large		50 & 100	3.00
	Hongkong Club (cork tipped).....large		50 & 100	3.00
	Admiral.....medium		100	2.20
	Finances.....gold tipped (ladies).....small		100	2.00
	Flor de Oriente, with tubes (ladies).....small		100	2.00
Superior quality	Military (gold tipped).....medium		100	2.00
	Germania.....medium		100	1.80
	Paris.....small		100	1.50
	The Peak Tram- way.....medium		100	1.50
Fancy quality	Emperor of China (gold tipped).....medium		100	1.20
	Luistano.....medium		100	1.00

We also make cheap cigarettes of second-
grade Turkish Tobacco at \$6.00 per 100.
—Minimum Quantity sold—1,000
To Messrs, Clubs, Hotels and all large
Buyers, Special Terms are allowed.

T. E. P. SPYROPULOS,
9, Beaconsfield Arcade.
(OPPOSITE THEATRE ROYAL).

PARIS TOILET CO.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Under Connaught House.

JUST RECEIVED

ANTISEPTIC

BLOC.

NO more PIMPLES OR IRRITATION
after SHAVING, this preparation will be
found very useful for Gentlemen who
shave themselves.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR SHAVING, etc.,
TAKEN BY THE MONTH.

ALL KINDS OF
HAIR WORK DONE.
Hongkong, April 25, 1906. 451



A. S. WATSON
& Co., Ltd.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

WATSON'S

Celebrated

'E' BLEND

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

A blend of the finest WHISKIES
distilled in SCOTLAND

OF GREAT AGE,
MELLOW AND FINE
FLAVOUR.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the
BEST WHISKY in the FAR EAST.

Per Dozen \$16.50.

The following are also recom-
mended, and are unsurpassed in
quality and price:—

- A.—Thorne's Blend ... \$12.00
- B.—Glenorchy, Mellow
Blend, a fine 'Soda'
Whisky of great age 12.00
- C.—Aberlour-Glenlivet 13.50
- D.—H.K.D. Blend of
the Finest Old Malt
Scotch Whiskies ... 16.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW
Auction.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Stamps,
at Mr F. Kiene's Sales Rooms.
Amusements.
9 p.m.—Performance at City Hall.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, May 11.—
9 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture,
to, at Des. Vaux Road Villas, The
Peak.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Furniture,
to, at Mr F. Kiene's Sales Rooms.
Goods per *Loisang* undelivered after 4
p.m. on this date will be landed.

SATURDAY, May 12.—
Auction of Valuable Furniture, to, at
No. 2, Antim Terrace, Kowloon.
11.30 a.m.—Meeting of A. S. Watson &
Co., Ltd., at the Co.'s Office.
Noon—Meeting of The Hongkong Elec-
tric Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Office.
3.30 p.m.—Second Meeting of Hongkong
Gymkhana Club at Happy Valley.
Goods per *Philippo* Artid, undelivered
after this date subject to rent.

MONDAY, May 14.—
Goods per *Wilhad* undelivered after
this date subject to rent.

TUESDAY, May 15.—
Goods per *Wachner* undelivered after this
date subject to rent.
Goods per *Reon* undelivered after this
date will be landed.

THURSDAY, June 14.—
11 a.m.—Auction of Complete Cement
Factory, at Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf & Godown Co.'s Premises,
Kowloon.

NOTICE.

THE EDITORIAL OFFICES of
the CHINA MAIL are now located
at No. 8 QUEEN'S ROAD CEN-
TRAL (first floor), Opposite
Messrs. CALDBECK, MACGRE-
GOR and Co.
THE BUSINESS OFFICE and
PRINTING WORKS are at No. 5
WYNDHAM ST.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1906.

CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANCHURIA.

An interesting situation is being de-
veloped in regard to Manchuria. Some
time since Japan formally announced
the opening of Antung and Moukden to
foreign trade at an early date. This
drew an immediate remonstrance from
China who claimed that, as the suzerain
power, she had the privilege of de-
termining the date at which the Man-
churian market was to be thrown open.
The cable we published yesterday in
connection with this matter shows that
China is still intent upon upholding her
rights. In an oblique, but sufficiently
definite, manner she has given Japan to
understand that she regards as void the
Japanese announcement that Moukden
and Antung are open. That it is the only
interpretation that can be placed upon
the statement to the Foreign Office at
Washington that China will declare the
market open when she has completed
her arrangements for governing the
foreign colonies which will be created.
There has been considerable friction
since the war between Japan and China
over the Manchurian provinces. No-
minally China retained the right to
govern the provinces by her own officials,
and she lost no time in endeavouring to
assert that right. While Japan was
busy transporting home her hundreds
of thousands of troops it was hardly to
be expected that she was going to vary
too much about keeping within the
strict limits of her agreement with
China. In fact it would have been im-
possible to expeditiously remove such
vast bodies of men unless military law
prevailed. Had the Japanese military
authorities been subject to the red tape
entanglements with which Chinese of-
ficialdom is wont to hedge itself the
friction between the countries would
have become dangerous. So long, there-
fore, as large bodies of Japanese troops
remained in Manchuria there was a
legitimate excuse for Japan's action in
placing a sentry at the Manchurian door
and declining to let anyone, even pro-
perly accredited Chinese officials, in.
Now the troops have been repatriated
the door is thrown open and Japanni-
sm invites all those who desire, Chinese
officials among others, to walk in. That
does not suit China. She wants her
officials to step in and close the door.

behind them until they have tidied up
and become prepared to receive visitors.
While China is undoubtedly acting well
within her rights it seems rather a pity
that she should place herself in a posi-
tion which makes it appear that she is
anxious to still further delay the open-
ing up of the great commercial possi-
bilities of Manchuia. It would have
been more diplomatic of the Japanese
to ask the Chinese Government to make
the announcement in regard to
Antung and Moukden, and it seems
strange that this was not done. How-
ever, there is nothing to be gained
by China in standing upon her
dignity. The people who are interested
in the opening of the provinces will not
trouble about from whom the announce-
ment comes that they were free to
commence business. Antung was
opened on May 1, and it is hardly
likely that China will be so ill-advised
as to endeavour to forcibly interfere
with any traders who have commenced
operations there. The easiest way out
of the difficulty for China and the only
way in which she can save her face is to
formally announce that the provinces
are now open to commercial exploitation
under certain regulations. By doing
this she would assert her sovereignty
and the threatened delay which might
be dangerous would not occur.

In cabling news results from Eng-
land the custom is to send the names
of the placed horses and the brevity
of the message when it happens to
reach the hands of a non-sporting
sub-editor has more than once led to
confusion. Quite recently results of the
Lincolnshire Handicap came
through in this form:—"Lincolnshire,
O. B., Dean Swift, Rosette Dawn." A
Tasmanian paper seems to have
mistaken the O. B. for obit, and
rendered the message in this extraor-
dinary style:—"The death is announced
in Lincolnshire of Dean Swift,
author of 'Rosette Dawn.'" After
all, Rosette Dawn looks like the title
a dead might use in writing upon the
Resurrection.

There are some fine mouth filling old
chestnuts about the sapidity of private
property which we are wont to declaim
whenever we feel disposed to draw at-
tention to our manifest superiority over
any other nation. "An Englishman's
home is his castle" we say with inflated
chests and we persuade ourselves into
the belief that the affirmation involved
in those words, namely that an Eng-
lishman's right to his own is inviolate
is true. Of course this is, to descend to
Parliamentary language, all bunkum.
Let the desires of the individual and
the community, as represented by the
Government, come into conflict and if
something break it will be the individ-
ual who will have most cause for grief
over the fracture. It is a very pleasant
picture, the bluff Englishman squatting
on the castle keep with the portuluffs
up and all the King's horses and a
similar number of his men impotently
waiting to drag him out. But in reality
a stout policeman with a rubicund
visage and a brogue from County Clare
armed with nothing more formidable
than a small piece of blue paper, can
extricate the Englishman from his "cas-
tle" as easily as a "savee boy" can
withdraw the cork from the eager soda-
water bottle. Occasionally happens,
however, that a householder really
believes that he is the actual owner of
his property, not so to speak, a trustee
for the community, and when he acts up
to his theory things happen. In a certain
British colony recently the body con-
trolling sewerage wished to run a
trench through the back yard of pre-
mises owned by a Mr Cook to connect
two sewers. Cook's aesthetic ideas were
offended by the proposal and he intimat-
ed that he had no desire for any
decoration of the kind in his backyard
and he cordially invited the authority
to go elsewhere. The authority did
not take the long and presumably tropi-
cal journey suggested but commenced
to run the trench towards Cook's fence.
Then the fun began. As soon as the
workmen's picks showed underneath
the fence, Cook jumped in a six inch
plank and prevented the work pro-
ceeding. When they chopped at his
plank with axes he, with the assistance
of neighbours, tipped in barrow-loads
of stones and, when these were removed,

another plank was shoved into the
breach. For some hours the struggle
went on and finally, the workmen went
away defeated. Hostilities were resumed
next morning. Cook, under cover of
night, had erected a barricade of planks,
running to a depth of six feet below
the fence and, behind this, sheets of
iron were driven into the ground to a
similar depth. The board's workmen,
however, wasted no time in seeking to
break through the 'obstacles'. Some
jumped the fence, while others smashed
in the gate with axes and tore the fence
down. Meantime, a couple of police-
men looked on stolidly, despite Cook's
pleadings for protection from this
destruction of his property. They said
they had orders not to interfere. Cook
wanted them to arrest the workmen for
trespass, but they declined. Within a
few hours Cook's back yard was bisected
by a deep trench, and he offered no
further resistance. There the matter
rested, as Cook did not care to go to
the expense of appealing to the Court
which, anyhow, could not restore the
pristine integrity of his violated back
yard.

A correspondent signing himself
"Shellback" writes concerning the
decision in the "Brand" "Dani Koto-
him Maru" collision case. He first of
all alleges that many Japanese captains
have a fatal habit of slipping across
another vessel's bows, and deplores the
fact that the decision in the case under
comment is likely to give the practice
authority. He avers that "Article 24
of the Sailing Rules" is apparently a
dead letter, and so is article 22. Article
24 says, notwithstanding anything con-
tained in these rules, every vessel over-
taking any other is to keep out of the
way of the overtaken vessel. Article
22 says she must not pass ahead, nor
may she, after passing along the side of
the overtaken vessel, cut across her bows
as she continues, subject to Article
24, until she is fairly past and clear
of the overtaken vessel. This is,
says "Shellback" precisely what the
Japanese ship did, and he wants to
know, by what process of reasoning was
the Captain of the "Brand" to suppose
that a ship that had just passed him,
going in the same direction, would alter
his course under his bows and run right
across? certainly not by any rules of
seamanship. The engine room telegraph
would intimate to the captain of the
"Brand" whether his order to go half
speed had been complied with, and it is
quite unnecessary to know the reason
why as he would act accordingly. The
recommendation to have speed tables
for every ship also raises the ire of our
correspondent. The suggestion, he
declares, shows want of comprehension
of the conditions governing the naviga-
tion of merchant vessels. "Speed tables
are supplied, and are of use, to man-
of-war when the draft is nearly con-
stant with deeply immersed twin screws,"
but he adds, "in Merchant ships, with
the draft varying probably from six to
ten feet, and the trim sometimes two feet
by the head, and others fifteen by the
stern, it would require a smart man to
make a speed table."

LOCAL AND COAST NEWS.

Japan's National Debt.
Japan's national debt stood at
Y830,058,054, the amount of domestic
loans, and Y933,410,509, the total of
foreign loans, at the end of March. This
is exclusive of the money temporarily bor-
rowed by the Finance Department and
Exchange Bonds issued by the Finance
Department.

Band at King Edward Hotel.
By kind permission of Lieut. Col.
Aikin and Officers, the Band of the 11th
Infantry will play the following programme
of music at the above Hotel, during
dinner, on Thursday the 10th May (weather
permitting.)
March—"El Capitan"..... Sousa
Overture—"Le Dieu et la Bayadere"..... Aubert
Waltz—"Il Bagio"..... Arleth
Selection—"Veronique"..... Messager
Song—"The Song you sang to me"..... Molloy
Two-step—"Dixieland"..... Haines
GOOD BAYE THE KING.

Huangpu Conservancy Scheme.
The Nan-angpo states that in con-
sequence of complaints having been received
from the various Foreign Ministers at
Peking that the Huangpu Conservancy
operations are not being conducted in
accordance with treaty and are being un-
duly delayed, the Waiwupa has wired to
Viceroy Chou Fu to investigate the matter.
Viceroy Chou Fu is stated to have wired
back to the Waiwupa that the agreement
with the engineer for the conservancy
works having now been settled, actual
operations will commence forthwith, and
there will be no delay.

ECONOMY IN THE END.

A few doses of Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy will cure your cold and per-
haps save a doctor's bill later on. It always
cures and cures quickly. For sale by all
chemists and druggists.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CHINA AND TIBET.

STATUS OF TIBET
UNCHANGED.

China's Proposal Abandoned.

(Chinese Mail's Service.)

PEKING, May 8.

The proposal recently made by
China to convert Tibet into a province
of the Chinese Empire has been
abandoned.

This step has been taken by China
owing to representations made by
Great Britain.

PEKING-CHANGCHIKOW

RAILWAY.

EARLY COMPLETION
DESIRED.

Co-operation of the Government.

(Chinese Mail's Service.)

PEKING, May 8.

Viceroy Yuan Shi Kai has memora-
lized the Throne asking that the
railway from Peking to Changchikow
be completed before the end of the
current year.

In reply to the memorial the Throne
has given its sanction that the under-
taking may be considered as a semi-
official one.

LOCAL AND COAST NEWS.

A New Territory Murder.

A murder is reported to have taken
place at the village of So-kum-wat in the
New Territory, on April 16, and the police
have since been busy trying to discover the
perpetrator of it. A few days ago a man
was arrested, and this morning he was
brought up at the Magistracy charged with
the murder, and the case was remanded for
a week.

Ignorance No Excuse.

M. Shuhart, a passenger by the steamer
"Saxonia," was convicted, at the
Magistracy, this morning, on a charge of
having a revolver in his possession without
a permit from the Captain Superintendent
of Police. Sergeant Gordon stated that he
was yesterday called to a house in Ship
Street by a girl, who said the defendant was
there with a revolver. At first the
defendant denied possession of the weapon,
but witness discovered him to have a five
chambered revolver fully loaded. Defendant
pleaded that he did not know the laws of
the Colony. A fine of \$10 was imposed
and the revolver confiscated.

When Cooks Fall Out.

Two cooks, employed in a house at
Third Street, West Point, had a falling
out yesterday, which resulted in both
receiving injuries that necessitated their
removal to the hospital. One was a young
man, and he is said to have been in the habit
of taunting the elder culinary artist with
the fact that he did not understand the
noble art of self defence. Then the row
occurred and the old man found the
kitchen chopper the most useful thing
with which to overcome the younger.
The latter armed himself with a large
piece of wood and gave a good account of
himself with this improvised weapon, but
but chopper proved the most useful and he
received several wounds on the head and
neck. At this stage the fight was stopped
and the police, being called in, found both
men in need of medical attention.

A Dutiful Grandson.

Some days ago a Chinese woman was
arrested, on a charge of hawking without a
license, by a Chinese constable. When
the case came up for hearing, before Mr. F.
A. Hazledorn, a long-coated Chinaman, who
declared that he was her grandson, ap-
peared, and indignantly denied that the old
lady had been hawking, as she was sup-
ported by him. His Worship believed the
story and dismissed the case, at the same
time recommending the police to see what
steps they would take against the lunking.
A few days later the grandson was
arrested by Sergeant Gordon, also for
hawking without a license, and he appeared
before the Court at the Magistracy this
morning. He admitted that it was so, and
was fined \$3. On the application of the
police a rehearing was granted in the
woman's case.

AN AMERICAN REMEDY.

THERE is probably no medicine manu-
factured that can be found in more
homes in the United States than Cham-
berlain's Cough, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.
It has been in general use for over thirty
years and each successive epidemic of
diarrhoea and dysentery during this time
has tested its merit and proved its superior-
ity over all similar preparations. The re-
liability and prompt cure of this remedy
have won for it the confidence of many
physicians who often prescribe it in their
practice. No case has ever yet been re-
ported where its use has failed to give relief.
This remedy is for sale in this city by all
chemists and druggists.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

AN EFFICIENT FLEET
WANTED.

(Exclusive Service, Supplied by Reuters, via Bombay.)

LONDON, May 8.

The Czar has issued a ukase to the Minister for Marine ordering a prompt reconstruction of the fleet, with a view to greater efficiency.

The ukase indicates certain reforms, but chiefly the establishment of a separate mobilization department.

TURKEY IN EGYPT.

BRITAIN'S ULTIMATUM.

Vigorous Action Threatened.

(Exclusive Service, Supplied by Reuters, via Bombay.)

LONDON, May 8.

The British ultimatum to Turkey indicates that vigorous action will be taken unless satisfaction is given before the time limit.

THE KING HOME.

(Exclusive Service, Supplied by Reuters, via Bombay.)

LONDON, May 8.

His Majesty, who left the Mediterranean for England so hurriedly at the outbreak of trouble with Turkey, has arrived in London.

MORE CRUISERS LEAVE.

Three Sail Suddenly

(Exclusive Service, supplied by Reuters, via Bombay.)

LONDON, May 8.

The cruisers "Arrogant," "Amethyst," and "Gibraltar" have received sudden orders to sail.

It is believed they are bound for the Levant.

[H. M. S. "Gibraltar" is a steel cruiser, sheathed and coppered, with a displacement of 7700 tons, and an indicated horse power of 10,000, giving 12.7 knots, although it pressed 13.6 knots can be attained. She was built in 1882, but partly reconstructed in 1903-4. She is armed with one 9.2 inch breech loading gun, several 6 inch quick firing, twelve 3 pounders, five three pounders, two torpedoes and two torpedo tubes. The "Arrogant" is a smaller vessel, of 5750 tons displacement, with a speed of 19 knots. Her heaviest guns are 6 inch quick firing, and in addition she has nine 12 pounders, three 3 pounders, five Maxim's, two torpedo tubes and seven torpedoes. She was built in 1898. The "Amethyst" is a third class cruiser of 3000 tons, with a speed of 20 to 23 knots. Her armament consists of two 4 inch quick firing, eight 3 pounders, two machine guns and two torpedo tubes.—Ed. O.M.]

READY FOR TROUBLE.

LONDON, May 7.

Four British battleships, four destroyers, and four cruisers, have arrived at the Piræus.

FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The Bond Further Tightened.

LONDON, May 7.

Sir Charles Hastings, who accompanied the King on his tour, took advantage of the King's stay in Paris to have a number of conferences with M. Bourgeois on pending international questions, and the French papers state that the coincidence of their views further tightens the Anglo-French bonds of friendship.

THE U.S.S. "RHODE ISLAND" RE-FOATED.

LONDON, May 7.

The U.S. battleship "Rhode Island" has been re-foated.

ASSASSINATION IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 7.

General Jeteromsky, the Governor of Eastern Moscow, has been assassinated.

ZULUS IN ARMS.

An Attacked Repulsed.

LONDON, May 7.

Colonel Mause, while making reconnaissance in force, in the direction of Oeswayo's grave, was attacked by 200 Zulus, who desperately charged the vanguard, descending a precipitous hill in single file. They reached within a few yards of the Colonel's force, but were repulsed with a loss of 60 killed and many wounded. The loss of the British was 3 wounded.

THE SUNNING RAILWAY.

Commencing the Work.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CANTON, May 8.

It is reported that the work of constructing the Sunning railway has actually commenced.

As is usual minor difficulties were met with but it is not anticipated that anything serious will ensue which would delay the progress of construction.

THE RECENT FLOODS.

The Viceroy on Tour.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CANTON, May 8.

His Excellency Shun Chun Hsen, Viceroy of Canton, left for a tour of the rivers on the 6th inst. He will call at Shun Tak and Samshui and is expected to return to Canton in two or three days. The tour has been undertaken in connection with the recent floods and also in connection with military matters.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Viceroy's Views Solicited.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CANTON, May 8.

At a meeting of the directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway a telegram of enquiry from the Board of Commerce to the Viceroy was tabled. In the message the Viceroy was asked to submit his views as to the desirability of allowing the merchants to control the line.

The question of an office for the Company in Canton was discussed. It had been previously arranged to leave the house formerly occupied by a Mr. Fung, in An Kung Street, but now that the lease has expired it has been decided to remove to a building which it was originally intended to purchase. The Shengwei has been instructed to negotiate for the purchase of the building at once.

An application for leave to resign from the Board of Directors was received from Chung To Chai, in which he was willing to give away \$1000 if his resignation was accepted. Chang pleaded incapacity and old age as his reasons for desiring to retire.

His resignation was not accepted and it was resolved to ask him to reconsider his decision.

Cantonese Purchase Shares.

PENANG, May 2.

The Penang Cantonese have purchased 83,400 shares in the Hankow and Canton Railway. The first call of one dollar has been paid.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Solicitor's Clerk in Trouble.

A story comes to hand from from Canton in which it is said the well-known Chinese clerk of a local solicitor played a principal part. Some days ago the clerk journeyed to Canton, accompanied by his servant, on a holiday, and during the time that he spent in the Chinese city visited a fever boat on the river. A few days before leaving Hongkong, it appears, he obtained a license to carry a revolver, and on the flower boat he placed his newly acquired weapon in a drawer so as to be safe until the time for his departure. It was not safe, however, against the curiosity of one of the folk on the boat, who together with the clerk's servant, took the revolver out to examine it and while they were doing so it went off and the bullet passed through the clerk's chest killing him. It is not clear who was handling the revolver at the time, but the clerk's servant thought it wisest to leave hastily for Hongkong leaving his master to fix the matter up as best he could.

When the owner of the revolver found out what had happened he communicated with the parents of the deceased—the latter was only a young man—and the matter was amicably settled by the parents accepting \$400 compensation. The amount was first by the parents themselves and was paid over yesterday.

BRAVE LITTLE EQUINE TRIENNE.

A Runaway Pony.

Yesterday afternoon people in the vicinity of the Causeway Bay tram terminus were greatly alarmed to see a pony come galloping from the direction of the Polo Ground with a little girl clinging to the saddle, and shouting "stop me," "stop me." The pony had got completely beyond the little equestrienne's control and the reins were flapping uselessly in its pack, but she clung bravely to the saddle and thus saved herself from injury. Two gentlemen who were riding in the rear on reaching what had happened set out after her, as also did a cyclist, but the pony had a long start and disappeared round a corner long way ahead of them and it looked as if at any moment it might dash into a rickshaw or a tram car. Fortunately the animal turned in the road leading up to Mr. Jardine's house and the iron gates there being closed it came to a standstill. The rider, we learn, was little Miss Hastings, who deserves to be highly complimented on her bravery and presence of mind.

On returning to Kennedy's Stables, the pony, little Miss Hastings was charged for her bravery, and told how the runaway happened. When the pony first got beyond her control she feared that it would turn sharply into the stable and throw her off so she hung on to the right rein and left the other loose. As the pony did not do this she knew that the pony belonged to Jardine's and then simply stuck to the reins and saddle until the gate was reached.

SPORTING.

The Next Gymkhana.

The second meeting of the season will be held on Saturday next, at Happy Valley, when the following programme will be run off:

3.30 p.m.—FIVE FURLONGS FLAT RACE.—For Hongkong subscription griffins of any season. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of an open race and winners at last Gymkhana barred. Winners of an official race to carry 7lb. extra; if two or more official races 10lb. extra. "Off day" winners to carry 8lb. extra. Unplaced ponies in an official race allowed 5lb. Non-winning Jockeys allowed 5lb. Entrance fee \$5. First prize, a cup presented by J. R. M. Smith, Esq.; second prize, \$25 (Entrance fees to go to winner).

4 p.m.—POLO PONY RACE. Open to all bona fide polo ponies, to be passed as such by the Committee of the Club. Catch weights. Competitors to start mounted and gallop 100 yards to a post, dismount, run a yardling mount to another post, mount and gallop in. Entrance fee \$3. First prize, a cup presented by Dr. J. W. Noble; second prize, \$25.

4.30 p.m.—GYMKHANA CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.—Distance One Mile.—For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10st. 6lb. Winners of an open race or open griffin race 5lb. Non-winning subscription griffins allowed 5lb. Non-winning Jockeys allowed 5lb. To be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the Cup, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored in the races for the Cup, extra for each win in subsequent starts for the Cup, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2lb. to be deducted next time he starts. Penalties accumulate up to 15lb. Entrance fee of \$5 to go to the purchase of a pony, and the winner of the race, and \$25 to second pony out of the Club fund. At the conclusion of the season a cup, value \$100, will be presented to the owner of the pony obtaining the second highest number of marks.

5 p.m.—"BRAN PIE RACE." Ladies' Nomination.—Ladies will line up in front of Judge's box, gentlemen with ponies (dismounted) also lined up ten paces distant. On the word go ladies will run to the Bran Pie and search for rosettes hidden therein (there will be several Bran Pies but only one will contain rosettes). On finding a rosette, lady will run back to her partner and the rosette on his pony's bridle on the word go, the gentleman will then mount and ride to a point where a corresponding coloured rosette will be found suspended across the Race Course. He must secure this corresponding rosette, tie it on his pony's bridle and return to starting post. First home with two corresponding rosettes properly tied to bridle to win. Entrance fee \$3. First and second prizes presented by the Club.

5.30 p.m.—HURDLE RACE.—For China ponies. Distance about one mile and a quarter. Catch weights 10st. 8lb. Winner of hurdle race at last Gymkhana to carry 5lb. extra. Entrance fee \$5. First prize, a cup presented by Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickinson; second prize, \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner).

6 p.m.—ONE MILE AND A QUARTER FLAT RACE. Handicap.—For all China ponies. Non-winning Jockeys allowed 5lb. Entrance fee \$5. First prize, a cup presented by H. M. Mody, Esq.; second prize, \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner).

Cricket.

The following are the weights and entries for the mile and a quarter handicap:—

Zepher	11	9
The Coach	10	10
The Emerald	10	10
Preston	10	10
Pathan	10	8
Maori King	10	8
Highlandman	10	4
Roscommon	10	4
Red Herring	10	3
Sandwich	10	3
Dorchester	10	2
Forward	9	10
Blue Nile	9	10

THE SOLDIER'S CHALLENGE CUP.

Arrangement are now being pushed forward for the competition for the Soldier's Challenge Cup. Capt. C. B. Down, G.O.A. Hon. Secretary of the Garrison Recreation Club, is now ready to receive entries from teams selected from military units.

Rifle Shooting.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION. The King's Park Range will be available for shooting on the following dates during May:—Saturday, the 12th, 1.30 to 5.30; Sunday, the 13th, 9.30 to 12.30; Saturday, the 26th, 1.30 to 5.30; Sunday, the 27th, 9.30 to 12.30.

Members may shoot for the 1905 and 1906 Governor's Cups on either of the above dates, but the prizes will not be awarded until the 1st of June. There will be a Pool for the best scores on the above dates. This is the last month for the Governor's 1905 Cup.

Rowing.

A SCRATCH RACE. The Victoria Recreation Club intends to pay a great deal of attention to rowing this year if the present indications are fulfilled. Although it is hardly the time for rowing just now several boats have been out lately, and there seems to be something like enthusiasm beginning to pervade the rowing members. A scratch race is held early in June, probably on the second, and the crews will be selected on Friday next at 5.30 p.m. Any member of the Club who decides to enter will find the lists in the usual places at the Club.

Lawn Tennis.

Very few games in the Lawn Tennis Tournament have been played of late, and it is beginning to grow doubtful whether the tournament will be finished or whether it will have to be abandoned. Unless a spell of good weather arrives and the remaining matches are played off smartly it is more than possible that the tournament will be cancelled.

There are also two games in the first round of the Single Handicap (B. Class) still uncompleted, and only two games in the second round have been decided. The first round in the Double Handicap has concluded, and nine games in the second round have been played, leaving seven more to be played to completed the second round.

The Professional Pairs is behind somewhat for only six games have been played in all. CHAMBERLAIN: First round—A. Boyd beat J. Chalmers 6-2, 6-2. SECOND HANDICAP (A Class): First round—R. E. O. Bird beat H. W. Woodward; R. B. Battie received a forfeit from E. A. Fowler. Second round—R. B. Battie beat R. F. C. Master.

SINGLES HANDICAP (B. Class): Second round—Preston beat E. G. Battiscombe, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4. DOUBLE HANDICAP: Second round—H. R. Phelps and F. C. Zehrmann beat P. Wolfe and F. Graham, 6-2, 6-3; Drs Koch and Swan received a forfeit from E. O. Hagen and J. Guenoult; R. B. Battie and W. F. Battie received a forfeit from H. M. Bain and H. A. Seth.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Paris, March 24.

There has been quite a three days' wonder in the Anglo-American Colony in Paris owing to the recall of Mr. Storer, the United States Ambassador at Hungary. Austria. Mr. and Mrs. Storer have a house in Paris and are well-known here. It appears that Mrs. Storer had been intriguing at the Vatican to obtain the Cardinal's hat for Archbishop Ireland, the Roman Catholic Archbishop in the United States. Mrs. Storer's friends in the United States, who write to her, are not alone in the case of other American Cardinals—to request the Pope to promote Archbishop Ireland. As coming from the President it would have been regarded as a diplomatic service and the hat would have been given. But President Roosevelt did not approve of the suggestion, not deeming it politic to interfere in what he considered a purely ecclesiastical affair and he wrote to Mr. Storer saying he could not accede to her suggestion, but mentioning that he would like to see the Archbishop elevated. Mrs. Storer, as the Ambassador's wife, mentioned to the Papal Nuncio and other Diplomats that it was the President's desire to see Archbishop Ireland a Cardinal, and that he had written to that effect, but that for political reasons he could not make his request directly to the Vatican. This statement and intrigue almost brought about the elevation of Archbishop Ireland, but the matter was brought indirectly to the President's notice. Mr. Roosevelt expressed great indignation at the manner in which his name had been used by Mrs. Storer, and the matter has ended in the recall of Mr. Storer from Vienna.

Princess Elvira de Bourbon, the daughter and co-heiress of Don Carlos, the Pretender to the Spanish and French thrones, has just been arrested for striking a shop assistant with her umbrella. The Princess had just purchased some valuable furs at a fashionable furriers, Dappie, and put them on. When the shopman asked for payment she refused and attempted to walk hurriedly out of the shop. The assistant would not allow her to leave without paying for the furs, or until he had consulted his employers, when the Princess struck him with her heavy gold-handled umbrella on the head. The Princess was arrested but released on bail.

At a Cabinet Council last Monday Mr. Austide Brand, the new Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, indicated that the maximum demands for pensions from the Roman Catholic Clergy in accordance with the law of Separation would be about three thousand francs. Mr. Brand now finds that the claims amount to francs 14,238. As there is a large deficit in the Budget the Minister for Worship has notified the Chamber of the excessive claims.

The McCarren Carnival took place on Thursday and although there was an icy wind and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater. Since the Separation the wearing of costumes and the crowds were almost frozen, yet the popular gaiety could not be suppressed. The Grand Boulevards were crowded and although there were not so many costumes as in former years the numbers of persons wearing masks were greater.

Shipping.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1906.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO NEW YORK.

STEAMERS	Leave	Connecting Steamers	Due at	Due at
to	HONGKONG	from Colombo to	BRINDISI	PARROT
Colombo		MARSEILLES & LONDON	(2 days earlier)	London
				(1 day later)
DELHI.....8000	May 19	INDIA.....8000	Sunday, June 17	June 23
ORIANA.....7000	June 2	CHINA.....8000	July 1	July 7
DONGOLA.....8000	June 16	MONGOLIA.....8000	July 15	July 21
ABOJIA.....8000	June 30	BRITANNIA.....10000	July 29	Aug. 5
DELTA.....8000	July 14		Aug. 12	Aug. 19

* DONGOLA through to London.

Passengers change steamers at Colombo, and those for Brindisi transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at Port Said.

Accommodation in the connecting steamer from Colombo is arranged in Hongkong at time of booking.

In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following:-

INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transit) STEAMERS

WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON,

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave	Due at
HONGKONG	about	LONDON
MANILA.....4500	May 9	June 23
CEYLON.....4500	May 23	July 6
PAWLAN.....4700	June 20	Aug. 4
JAPAN.....4300	July 18	Sept. 1

On these Steamers, call also at Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and at Malta or Marseilles.

* Carry only First Saloon Passengers.
* Carries 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers.
For Passage, Apply to

E. A. HEWITT,

Superintendent.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LONDON, Oporto, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRINITY, GENEVA, PORTS in the LANTANA; BLACK SEA and Baltic Ports; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

STEAMERS	Leave	Freight & Passengers.
HONGKONG	about	
S.S. SILVIA	14th May, 1906.	Freight & Passengers.
Capt. JAGER		
FOR MARSEILLES AND HAMBURG.		
CALLING AT SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO.		
S.S. JETRIA	15th May, 1906.	Freight.
Capt. GISENBERG		
FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.		
CALLING AT SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO.		
S.S. O. FERD. LAISSE	1st June, 1906.	Freight.
Capt. MYSTRECHES		
FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.		
CALLING AT SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO.		
S.S. SITHONIA	2nd June, 1906.	Freight.
Capt. BREMER		
FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.		
CALLING AT SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO.		
S.S. ANDALUSIA	14th June, 1906.	Freight.
Capt. SCHMIDT		

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer. Saloons and Cabin amplitudes. Lighted throughout by Electricity. Duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

HONGKONG OFFICE,

KING'S BUILDINGS.

REGULAR

STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

Via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

With Liberty to Call at MATARAH COAST.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

STEAMERS To Sail 1906.

SATSUMA.....About 22nd May.

WATY CASTLE.....To follow.

For Freight and further information, Apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

111.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, and through to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TAIWAN, &c.)

THE Steamship EASTERN,

Captain POWELL, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is especially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To ensure the additional comfort of passengers the steamer of the Company have electric fans fitted in state rooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, April 30, 1906.

Shipping.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINES.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUET, PORT SAID,

NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND CARGO.

TAKING CARGO OF THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	Leave	SAILING DATES, 1906.
HONGKONG	about	
PRINZ HEINRICH	...	WEDNESDAY, 23rd May.
BOON	...	WEDNESDAY, 26th June.
PREUSSEN	...	WEDNESDAY, 26th June.
ZITEN	...	WEDNESDAY, 4th July.
ONEISEN	...	WEDNESDAY, 18th July.
BAYERN	...	WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	...	WEDNESDAY, 15th August.
PRINZ ETEL FRIEDRICH	...	WEDNESDAY, 29th August.
SACHSEN	...	WEDNESDAY, 12th Sept.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ HEINRICH Captain with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at Naples and Genoa.

Shipping Orders will be granted all Noon, on Monday, the 21st May, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the 22nd May, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on Tuesday, the 22nd May.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than £2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement. The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewards. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG.	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
To Naples, Genoa and Gibraltar	£81.0.0	£42.0.0	£22.0.0
Return	91.0.0	53.0.0	31.0.0
To Southampton, London, Bremen and Hamburg	85.0.0	44.0.0	24.0.0
Return	97.0.0	60.0.0	33.0.0
To New York, via Suez, Via Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar	64.0.0	44.0.0	24.0.0
Return	116.0.0	79.0.0	47.0.0
Via Bremen or Southampton	68.0.0	46.0.0	27.0.0
Return	123.0.0	83.0.0	49.0.0

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa, or Gibraltar, the cost of the journey from Hongkong to that port by rail or steamer is to be applied as via Naples, Genoa, or Gibraltar, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA.

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co., from Singapore to Calcutta instead of an Imperial Mail Steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

INTERUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from Alexandria, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN,

BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS	Leave	SAILING DATES, 1906.
HONGKONG	about	
WILLEHAD	4763 tons	TUESDAY, 29th May.
PRINZ WILHELM	3627 tons	TUESDAY, 26th June.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3302 tons	TUESDAY, 24th July.

ON TUESDAY, the 29th day of May, at Noon, the Steamship WILLEHAD, Captain ORNSTADT, with Mail, Passengers, and Cargo, will leave this Port as above. The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG.	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
To Manila	£50.0.0	£28.0.0	£15.0.0
Return	100.0.0	56.0.0	30.0.0
To Brisbane	£30.0.0	£18.0.0	£10.0.0
Return	60.0.0	36.0.0	20.0.0
To Sydney	£33.0.0	£21.0.0	£11.0.0
Return	66.0.0	42.0.0	22.0.0
To Melbourne	£34.10.0	£22.10.0	£12.0.0
Return	69.0.0	44.0.0	24.0.0
To Yokohama	£30.0.0	£18.0.0	£10.0.0
Return	60.0.0	36.0.0	20.0.0
To Kobe	£35.0.0	£20.0.0	£11.0.0
Return	70.0.0	40.0.0	22.0.0

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG 1st Class

To Europe via Australia and Colombo by Imperial

Mail Steamer

To Europe via Australia and America

(from Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd.)

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

For STEAMERS ABOUT 1906.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI,

Kobe & YOKOHAMA...PREUSSEN...WEDNESDAY, May 23.

* Reaching Yokohama in less than 6 Days.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG.

Via Vancouver or San Francisco to NEW YORK by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, P. M. S. Co., O. & S. S. Co., T. & N. R. Co., and NEW YORK to EUROPE by the Magnificent Express steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates:-

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
to London via Plymouth or Southampton	£82.0.0	£42.0.0
to Bremen	£83.10.0	£43.0.0
to Paris via Cherbourg	£85.0.0	£45.0.0
to Naples, Genoa, via Gibraltar	£85.0.0	£45.0.0

For further Particulars, apply to

Norddeutscher Lloyd.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	STEAMERS	To Sail.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, May 11, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	KOPEANG	FRIDAY, May 11, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	OHOTRANG	WEDNESDAY, May 13, Daylight.
SINGAPORE, PENANG (LAIRANG), and CALCUTTA		SATURDAY, May 13, at 3 p.m.

* These Steamers have superior Accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

* Taking Cargo in Through Bills of Lading to Choboo, Tientsin, Nanking, and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

General Managers.

A THOUGHTFUL JAPANESE MINISTER.

MINISTER.

It has been noted, in connection with the inscriptions upon public monuments and memorials referring to the late war, that the Japanese phrase "I was frequently" is frequently used in reference to the victory gained over the Russian troops. Cultural Japanese point out that the expression is an improper one, since the word "I" which is of Chinese origin, signifies action taken against "I" (the subject), "Each" is therefore disapproved when used in connection with Russia, and on that ground Mr. Hanke the High Minister, had issued instructions to local authorities that on no pretext is any monument or memorial to be erected which bears an inscription containing the above phrase, referred to. These monuments already erected on which the expression is inscribed will probably be altered to meet the order of the Home Minister.

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Mr. Sun Johnson, editor of the "Australasian Chinese Herald," is afraid that Australia will gain very little by the Canton-Hankow line, because the national prejudice which exists there against the Chinese is too well known among the mercantile community of Southern China, which is really the hub of the Chinese commercial world. He declares that the same spirit which prevails against American products at the present time will ultimately extend to Australian products, and England, Germany, and France will reap the benefit. "Good feeling," says Mr. Johnson, "must exist between Australia and China before the former can hope to command anything like a respectable standing in building up a trade between these two countries. Australia's political attitude towards the Chinese must and will bring about a war of retaliation. To many at the present time this may mean little or nothing but the day is not far distant when it is going to mean something—and it will mean a big something, too. At the present time the Chinese merchants of Southern China reckon on the commercial agents of this country with some degree as they would any opponent. Let Australia show a little friendly feeling, and the whole of China's markets are open—Sydney Daily Telegraph.

DUKE TSAI ON CONSTITUTIONS.

Speech in London.

When the Chinese Commissioners were entertained at the Mansion House early last month Duke Tsai Chi, replying to the toast, "The Health of the Chinese Commissioners," said the visit of the commissioners was evidence that China desired to have closer relations with the Western world, and he hoped that that tendency would develop so fast that before many years had passed it might happen that some future Lord Mayor would be heard toasting his Chinese guest in the language of Confucius, and that the reply would be given in the language of Shakespeare. The commission had come to London to study the British system of government, and to inquire into the working of public departments. They must first of all begin by studying and investigating; well considered action would follow later. The time had not yet arrived—if ever it did arrive—when one system would permeate the world. Some forms of government were better than others, but what might be good for one country might not suit others. A system of government, to be good and permanent must be adapted to the national characteristics of people who lived under it. The commissioners, continued the speaker, had been much impressed by the evidence of wealth and by the business capacity shown in London. They understood that the office of the Lord Mayor had been in existence for centuries; they hoped it would continue to exist for many centuries to come, for the Mansion House was synonymous with hospitality, friendship, and good-fellowship. The Duke concluded by proposing the health of the Lord Mayor.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHING BOOKS for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office—Price, 50 Cents. Come, May, Office, 5 Wyndham Street.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition for which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—broken-down system; and it is difficult to diagnose a case of weakness, because the symptoms are so general. It is a condition for which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—broken-down system; and it is difficult to diagnose a case of weakness, because the symptoms are so general. It is a condition for which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—broken-down system; and it is difficult to diagnose a case of weakness, because the symptoms are so general.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY.

It is a condition for which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—broken-down system; and it is difficult to diagnose a case of weakness, because the symptoms are so general. It is a condition for which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—broken-down system; and it is difficult to diagnose a case of weakness, because the symptoms are so general.

THERAPY No. 3.

It is a condition for which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—broken-down system; and it is difficult to diagnose a case of weakness, because the symptoms are so general. It is a condition for which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—broken-down system; and it is difficult to diagnose a case of weakness, because the symptoms are so general.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE.

It is a condition for which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—broken-down system; and it is difficult to diagnose a case of weakness, because the symptoms are so general. It is a condition for which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—broken-down system; and it is difficult to diagnose a case of weakness, because the symptoms are so general.

THERAPY.

It is a condition for which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—broken-down system; and it is difficult to diagnose a case of weakness, because the symptoms are so general. It is a condition for which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—broken-down system; and it is difficult to diagnose a case of weakness, because the symptoms are so general.

For Sale by PRINCIPAL CHINESE.

Notices to Consignees.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship SIBERIA.

The above Steamer having arrived from Japan Ports Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for collection and delivery to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge and undelivered by WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 5 p.m., will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

S. SILVERSTONE, Agent.

Hongkong, May 4, 1906.

BROOKLEBANK LINE TO THE FAR EAST.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship Godefrida, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the "HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED," whose delivery may be effected on the 15th May, 1906, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon, on the 12th May, 1906, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 12th May, will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 4, 1906.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM RANGOON AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship Zaida, having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of remaining on board after 4 p.m., TO-DAY, the 4th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 4, 1906.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND SHANGHAI.

THE Co.'s Steamship "Futaba" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the "HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED," whose delivery may be effected on the 12th May, 1906, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon, on the 12th May, 1906, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 12th May, will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 4, 1906.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

